HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1821. No. 90.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

FOR SALE,

A Surveying Compass and Chain, of good quality. Inquire at this office.

October 3. 86—3t

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
NORTH-CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our evil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged, and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive, and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first Saturday in January next, if sufficient encouragement be obtained.

☞ Printers favourably disposed, particularly in this and the adjoining states, are requested to give the above two or three insertions.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE just received a part of their fall supply of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery and Groceries,

and in a day or two will receive an extensive assortment, which will make their stock complete. Their customers and the public are invited to call and examine them.

P. S. We have on consignment, and for sale 3 barrels Brown Sugar, and 4 barrels Apple Brandy.

October 17, 1821. 88—3w

State of North Carolina.

WAKE COUNTY.

In Equity.—In the matter of Thomas Cobbs and others.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable Court of Equity, for the county and state aforesaid, I shall expose to sale on Monday the third day of December next, the house and lot in the city of Raleigh, known by the name of the Union Tavern, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Jeter, and formerly by capt. William Scott, situated on Fayetteville street, near the court-house. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the banks in this place

John S. Ellis, C. & M. E.

Raleigh, October 10, 1821. 88—6w

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of William Lockhart, esq. deceased, are informed that their notes have now become due, and they are requested to make payment without delay to William H. Phillips; and those indebted to said estate either by note or book account, are also requested to settle the same without delay with the said William H. Phillips, who is duly authorised by us to receive payments and grant discharges.

James Phillips,
John Young,
Administrators.

Oct. 9. 87—3w

FOR SALE,

My house and lot, on Queen street. For terms apply to Wm. Kirkland, Esq. or Dr. Webb.

William Rider.

October 3, 1821 86—tf

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on Wednesday the 3d instant, a small *SORREL MARE*, four years old last spring, a small blaze in her forehead extending down to her nose, shod before, two hind feet believed to be white, shoulder hurt with the saddle, tail trimmed with a knife. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who will return said mare to the subscriber, or give information so that he can get her.

Joseph Faucett,

Five miles N. W. of Hillsborough.

October 10, 1821. 87—3w

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 1st day of November next there will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, (the purchaser, giving bond with approved security) at the late residence of James Murray, senr. deceased,

SIX LIKELY NEGROES;

All his crop of Corn, Fodder, and Tobacco; and Stock of all kinds;

Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils;

with many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, or they may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection; and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Wm. Murray and
John Muarray,
Executors.

October 3, 1821. 86—4w

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Nancy Cloud vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justices' execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of her debt and costs of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor. *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

NOTICE.

I FORWARN all persons trading for a note of hand given by me to Sterling Harris, Esq. bearing date the 28th of July last, for sixty dollars; Stephen and Samuel Clement as securities, test by Moses Leathers, jun. as the said note was obtained from me without any consideration; therefore, I am determined not to pay the amount of said note.

John T. Clement.

October 4, 1821. 87—3w

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Faucett vs *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Child & Clancy vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Thomas N. S. Hargis vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justices' execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Cain & Son vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is		$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,
MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

PROPOSALS

OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA,

For Publishing by Subscription,

A NEW,
COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL
NATURAL HISTORY,
Of all the most remarkable
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects,
IN THE KNOWN WORLD;

Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispositions, Habits, &c.

FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF J. MACLOC, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descriptions, and by the introduction of a great number of Animals which were not in the London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copper-plate Engravings,

And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large duodecimo volume, printed on good paper with a fair type and well bound; price to subscribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for delivery in the 12th month (December) next.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this office.*

Aug. 15. 79—

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 8th day of November next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the market house in Hillsborough, Orange County, N. C.

Seven likely Negroes,

to satisfy an execution issued from the circuit court of North Carolina, against Hugh Martin & Son, in favour of Womald, Gott & Womald.

Beverly Daniel, *Marshall.*
By James Turner,
Deputy Marshall.

Sept. 18, 1821. 84—ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons are positively forbid to employ old John Alves or Moses Strudwick, without a permit from me in writing, or to pay them any money for work done.—Those offending may expect the law enforced if discovered.

J. Webb.

October 16, 1821 88—2w

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing, in one handsome octavo volume, the following valuable works, viz.

First,

A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;
OR,
A Dissertation on the Harmony of the Gospel.

Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.

By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.

Second,

The Baptists vindicated from some Groundless Charges.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Third,

Motives to Love and Unity among Calvinists, who differ in some Points.

A dialogue between Christophilus, Philalethes and Philagathus.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;
OR,
The Travels of the Children of Israel Spiritualized.

Fifth,

THE DOCTRINES
OF
The imputation of Sin to Christ, and the imputation of his Righteousness to his People.

Clearly stated, explained, and improved.

BY J. BRINE.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine paper, with a plain handsome type, and contain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dollars, handsomely bound; to non-subscribers the price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encourage the work, and who shall procure eight subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

☞ Subscriptions received by John Campbell, Orange county, and at this office.

*** *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to the publisher the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice.*

March 6. 56—

FOR SALE,

A second hand Backgammon Board.

Inquire at this Office.

May 16. 66—

The following remarks on Christian liberality are extracted from a circular letter of the pastors and delegates of the Worcester Baptist Association to the churches which they represent, August, 1821.

It becomes us to be patient, prayerful and indefatigable in the investigation of truth: frank and ingenuous in the profession of it; and to ever keep the mind open to conviction of the mistakes of our most favourite opinion. It also becomes us, conscious of the limited nature of the human faculties, and of the moderate attainments of the wisest of men, to exercise the greatest candour in judging of the opinions of others; and to accord to them all due credit for their diligence of research and frankness of avowal, even though we cannot subscribe to the result of their inquiries. In a word, while a becoming testimony is bore against licentious speculation, we should throw no obstacle in the way of sober, free inquiry: while we guard against a latitudinarian temper, let us injure no pious man in his good name, his interest, or especially in his professional character, on account of his opinions. The adoption of such a policy would do more towards uniting the dissevered parts of the Christian church, than all the angry disputation in the world. When Christians of different denominations agree to unite in affection and effort as far as their difference of sentiment will admit, then, and not until then, will they be prepared to examine without prejudice, discuss without anger, and settle without division, the questions on which they now differ. This is the only direct road to permanent and desirable union. Union among Christians, which every good man must most ardently desire, must be obtained without any sacrifice of conscience, or dereliction of principle.

It is easy to see that harmony of sentiment will produce union of affection; for all men love those who love them. But may not union of affection exist where there is not a perfect union of sentiment? We answer, it may exist, and the consideration of the answer to this question will present another interesting aspect of liberality.

True benevolence consists in the love of beings in general, without respect to the comparative good or bad qualities of individuals. Jesus Christ teaches us, that the love of our neighbour, which the law of God requires, extends not only to our brethren and fellow citizens, but to foreigners, to the best classes of men, and even to apostates from true religion. Brotherly love is the grand requirement of the royal law, and it should be remembered, the distinguishing characteristic of discipleship to Christ—John xiii. 35.

Liberality of feeling consists in exemption from the narrow prejudices, arising from education, from early associations, from pride of party, and from interest. Every man is apt to consider his opinions as his own private property, which no man may approach without the charge of trespass, whereas truth is common stock, and error is contraband of war. And as all his habits of thinking strengthen the natural principle of self-love, unless the mind is liberalized by reading and reflection and especially by an acquaintance with human nature, he will learn to limit his good wishes and good feelings within the pale of his own communion. Here is the rise of bigotry and the origin of party feeling. Intercourse with other departments of the Christian world would convince him that good men are to be found in all denominations of Christians; and that equal measures of piety may be witnessed in those whose speculative sentiments are extremely different.

Christian liberality manifests itself also in a friendly intercourse between those who differ in opinion. The good man feels a satisfaction in making any sacrifice which a good conscience will permit for the accommodation of others. At the same time that he feels it to be his duty to detect and refute their errors, he maintains a sacred regard for their feelings. A neglect of due attention to the feelings of others has produced an unnatural estrangement between those who ought to be most closely united: and injudicious disputes on subjects of difference have widened the breaches which exist among the friends of God. A prudent liberality of conduct among Christians in their treatment of each other, would be productive of the happiest effects.

Thus we see that liberality includes candour of sentiment, friendliness of feeling and munificence of conduct. The character of the liberal man is amiable; and true liberality is productive of the highest advantage in the salvation of sinners, the edification of saints, and the advancement of the glory of God.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

The terms demanded of the Sublime Porte in the Russian *ultimatum* are such, that if acceded to by the Grand Seignior, will place that power at the lowest point of national degradation.

The first requisition is, *the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia in favour of the Russians.* The Russians have been gradually encroaching upon the Turks for a long course of years—their frontier is now far advanced towards the capital of the Ottoman empire—if the Porte should surrender these two provinces, they would be stripped of a large portion of what territory remains to them in Europe.

The second requisition is, *an amnesty in favour of the Greeks*, and the fourth, *complete indemnification to them for all their losses of property, and security for the future.* Both these imply, on the part of the Sultan, an acknowledgment that he has been in the wrong and the Greeks in the right throughout the whole controversy. Now when it is considered that the Grand Seignior is sovereign of the country, that they are and for centuries have been his subjects, that in the present struggle they are insurgents against what he considers *legitimate government*, and what the emperor of Russia must consider legitimacy, if he is consistent with himself, it is going great lengths indeed to insist on it that the former shall acknowledge ever particular of the case to be directly opposite to what in his conscience (if a Turk has any) he believes to be the fact. A monarch of any true spirit would lose his crown and his life in fair combat, before he would disgrace himself by such a confession.

The third requisition is, *free navigation of the Dardanelles, full and complete.* Alexander might almost as well demand the occupation of Constantinople. If this passage should be freely and finally opened to the Russians, it at once brings them to the Mediterranean, and removes the only obstruction to their becoming a great maritime power. Their great northern outlet, the Baltic, is for a large proportion of the year obstructed by ice. The passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean is not exposed to this evil—the trade of Russia on her south eastern border is already very large; and with the free navigation of the Dardanelles will increase immensely.—Besides, with her vast resources and advantages for ship building, in a few years she will be able to build a great navy, which may dispute with Great Britain the legitimate claim to be mistress of the seas.

The fifth requisition is '*complete repair of the Greek churches, and re-establishment of the Greek religion.*' What the expense that would attend a compliance with this demand would be we have no means of conjecturing. But that out of the question, the nature of the demand, we should imagine, would be very unpalateable. The faith of the Koran prohibits all commution between the Mussulman and the Infidel. It would certainly be a strange spectacle to see the Turks engaged in building Christian churches in the midst of their own capital, and extensively over their dominions; or even furnishing the means for such an unhallowed purpose. Destruction, of every thing opposed to the Mahometan creed, whether sacred or profane, is much more congenial to the Ottoman character, and we should think such a demand as this would be submitted to with great reluctance.

The sixth and last item of the catalogue of requisitions is—'*A public and open apology to baron Strogonoff, for the continued insults which the Porte has offered him.*'—The last exhibition of contempt and insult which the Turkish government shows to a hostile power has usually been to imprison, or otherwise ill treat their adversary's minister. Baron Strogonoff, it seems, has experienced this species of abuse from the Grand Seignior. The last insult that the Russian Czars have been disposed to admit is that offered themselves through their representatives at foreign courts. If the Turk can be brought to this point, we shall consider it as decisive evidence of his imbecility and degradation.

At the same time, we think much will depend on the course Great Britain shall pursue on this great and most interesting subject. An offer of mediation on her part, may ease off the Grand Seignior from the extreme point of humility and disgrace to which the Russian requisitions would reduce him—and Alexander may be induced, by the solicitations of his royal brother of Great Britain, to relax a little from the rigour of his *ultimatum*—and in this way the impending hostilities may be averted.

It must, however, be admitted, that appearances are strongly in favour of war between the two angry powers. The Russians have a large body of men under the command of a very able and experienced officer, close upon the Turkish borders, ready as it would seem for the most active operations the moment orders for that purpose are given. They are also marching additional forces towards the same points, in case of necessity. We have no doubt that Alexander will relinquish the present opportunity of seizing upon the Turkish capital, and taking possession of the Turkish European territory, with extreme reluctance. We most cordially wish he may drive them into Asia at least, and rid Europe forever of their blood thirsty myrmidons.

Proclamation of the Messenian Senate.

The following proclamation, addressed by the Messenian Senate at Kalamata, to the citizens of the United States, has been sent in the original modern Greek and in a French translation (says the Boston Daily Advertiser) to a gentleman in this town, with a request, to have it published and circulated in this country. The letter in which the Proclamation was forwarded contains the following remarks:—

"Humanity is expecting its revival from the New World. But however your example may suffice to others, we in our present straits, need also your aid. How glorious will it be to your country to co operate in the work of liberation of the Greeks, in which the other Powers have remained insensible to the voice of justice, piety and humanity!—The glory alone of such a deed would be an ample reward. But the Greeks have never shown themselves ungrateful, or wanting in the duty of acknowledgement. And as they formerly crowned the friendly cities with crowns of gold, and honored them with precedence at the assemblies and games, so they will again honor and crown their friends and allies."

This letter is subscribed by P. Epites, "deputy of the Grecian Generals," and by A. Koray, A. Bogoridea and N. Pikkolo. The letter is in the hand writing of Koray; and is written from Paris. The Proclamation is as follows:—

Citizens of the United States of America!

In taking the resolution to live and die for liberty, we feel ourselves drawn toward *you* by a natural sympathy. It is among you, that liberty has found her abode, and she is worshipped by you as by our fathers. In invoking her name we invoke yours, feeling that in imitating you we imitate our own ancestors, and that we shall show ourselves worthy of them in proportion as we resemble you.

Though seperated from you, Americans, by mighty oceans we are drawn near to you by your virtues. We feel you to be nearer to us than the nations on our frontiers, and we regard you as friends, fellow citizens and brethren, because you are just, benevolent and generous. Just, for you are free:—Benevolent and generous, for your laws are the laws of the gospel. Your freedom does not rest on the slavery of other nations, nor your happiness on their oppression and woes. On the contrary, free and prosperous yourselves, you wish that all men should partake these blessings, and enjoy the rights which nature intended for all. It is you, who first asserted these rights, and you who have first again recognized them, in restoring to the oppressed Africans the character of men. It is your example which has led Europe to abolish that shameful and cruel traffic in human flesh; from you that she learns the lessons of justice and the duty of reforming her absurd and sanguinary customs. This glory Americans, is exclusively yours, and exalts you above all the nations renowned for good governments and freedom.

It is now for you to perfect your glory in aiding us to purge Greece from the barbarians, who for four centuries have polluted it.—Surely it is worthy of you to discharge the duties of all civilized nations, in expelling ignorance and barbarity from the native soil of the arts and of freedom. You will not imitate the culpable indifference, or rather the long continued ingratitude of some European nations. No, the country of Penn, Franklin, and of Washington, cannot refuse her aid to the descendants of Phocion, Thrasybulus, Aratus, and Philopæmen. You have already evinced your confidence in them, by sending your children to their schools. You know with what joy they have been received, and the steady kindness and attention of which they have been the objects. If they have done this in bondage, what will not be their friendship and attachment to you, when by your aid they shall have burst their fetters?

Greece will then offer you the advantages, which you would seek in vain from her ignorant and ferocious oppressions. The ties of fraternity and kindness will forever unite the Grecians and the Americans; and our mutual interests are such, as to strengthen forever an alliance founded on liberty and virtue.

Kalamata, May 25, [June 6] 1821

Signed:—The Messenian Senate of Kalamata.—Peter Mavromichales, Commander in Chief.

Such is the proclamation issued from that portion of the Morea, which has ever been the least subjected to the Turkish government. The little town of Kalamata, standing at the head of the ancient Messenian Gulf, and not far from the ruins of Messene, is separated only by a brook from the province of Maina. Of the assembly convened at Kalamata, under the name of the Messenian Senate, we have no satisfactory information; the publication of a Proclamation like this, and the mission of an authorized Ambassador to Paris, with his possession of the confidence of the most respectable Greeks in that city, seem to authorize us to attach some importance to the character of the body in question. It may be inferred, we think, from the Proclamation and the letter from which we have given an extract, that the Greeks despair of assistance from the great Continental Powers in their neighborhood. We are at a loss to understand that part of the Proclamation in which America is said "to have sent her children to the schools of Greece where they had been kindly received." Nothing occurs to us, to which this can refer, unless it be the circumstance that the American Missionaries to Palestine stopped at Sico, for the sake of acquiring the language of the Greeks, and were instructed by one of the Professors in the academy there.

FLORIDA.

From the Georgia Advertiser.

There seems to have been considerable interest excited in various parts of the United States, at some recent and singular occurrences in Pensacola, between governor Jackson and col. Callava, late governor of West Florida—and a statement has been made by the latter gentleman, in which is detailed at large a course of treatment towards him, which he considers to have been outrageous and indecorous—but this statement is pronounced, we perceive, by Dr. J. C. Bronaugh, to be a tissue of "falsehoods and distortions of facts, from the commencement to the end," and from which therefore, our readers could not obtain a correct view of the merits of the case. As an apology for the errors in Callava's statement, it may be observed, that it was originally written in Spanish, and translated into French, and then rendered into English, and in undergoing this process, it may naturally enough, in some particulars, convey ideas which the original paper did not intend to communicate; and it is stated, we understand, by the colonel's friends in Pensacola to be at variance, as it appears in the American papers with the original article. There can be no doubt but that col. Callava deemed his treatment somewhat rigid, and it was unquestionably unexpected—he had been probably so long in a considerable degree absolute himself, that obedience, even to legal authority, especially if not proceeding from a throne, might be irksome to him—that he exhibited some weakness, if not folly, in withholding what he had no right to retain, is pretty evident—the only excuse we perceive to be offered for this is, that the papers were not asked for with due courtesy, and required of him as "commissary and ex governor of the province." Whether after his needless obstinacy, the subsequent proceedings against him were in the mildest form that legal strictness could have warranted, we at present pretend not to say. Had a Spanish officer, clothed with gov. Jackson's authority required of Callava after his official powers had ceased similar papers, obedience, instead of resistance, we presume, would immediately have followed.

The circumstances of the case, as they are presented to us, seem to be these: it was made known to governor Jackson that certain papers relating to the private property of individuals in Pensacola, and which ought by treaty to have been delivered up, were in the possession of the Spanish lieut. Domingo Sousa, and after being formally demanded of him, they had been carried in a box by Sousa and a negro man, to the house of the late governor col. Callava, and delivered into the hands of his steward, named Fullaret. This being made known to governor Jackson, he issued an order directed to certain individuals to apply to col. Callava and his steward Fullaret for the papers which were particularly designated, and in the event of their not being delivered up by one or the other, to take them both and convey them before the governor, there to answer interrogatories to be put to them relative to the premises and to abide such order as the justice of the case should require.—When the demand of the papers was made Callava peremptorily refused to give them up; afterwards on being apprized that his refusal would be considered as setting at defiance the executive authority of the Floridas, he finally agreed that if he were furnished with "a copy of the memorandum setting forth the documents required, he would deliver them up." Accordingly a copy was furnished him, and he was informed that in two hours the documents promised would be called for. At the appointed period they were called for, and to the surprise of the persons calling, they found the front of the house and gate closed against them. On gaining an entrance into the house, col. Callava was found in bed with his coat off; the papers were again demanded, and contrary to promise again refused. The colonel was then informed that his refusal would be viewed as an "open act of mutiny to the civil authority exercised in Florida;" and that if he persisted in his refusal he would be taken into custody. He did persist, and was taken and carried before the governor, and was confined till after the box having the papers in it was examined, and the documents wanted were obtained, after which he was discharged. It may be proper to remark, that Callava did not, as we believe, remain in Pensacola under any official character, or for any public purpose, and he was expected to have embarked with the Spanish troops, and it is regretted that he did not do so, as he has not been instrumental in increasing the respect and attachment of the inhabitants of Pensacola to the government of the United States.—The circumstances of this case were stated by some Spanish officers, the particular friends of col. Callava, in a publication made by them, in a manner which governor Jackson considered calculated to disturb the peace, good order and harmony of the place, and altogether incompatible with the privileges they could claim from the permission temporarily to remain in Pensacola. He therefore, by proclamation, issued the 29th September, ordered the "said officers to withdraw themselves, as they ought heretofore to have done, from the Floridas, agreeably to the seventh article of the treaty, on or before the third day of October next; after which day, if they, or any of them, shall be found within the Floridas," they are to be arrested for contempt, and dealt with according to law.

Here the case rests—and whether governor Jackson can even *now* be considered sufficiently courteous, those embraced in his proclamation may perhaps be able to decide.

PROCLAMATION.

By major-general Andrew Jackson, governor of the provinces of the Floridas, exercising the powers of the captain general and of the intendant of the island of Cuba, over the said provinces, and of the governors of said provinces respectively:

WHEREAS, by the seventh article of the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain on the 22d day of February, 1819, and duly ratified, it was stipulated that the "*Officers* and troops of his Catholic majesty in the territories hereby ceded to the United States, shall be *withdrawn*, and possession of the places occupied by them, shall be given within six months after the ratification of the treaty, or sooner if possible." And whereas it has this day been made known to me, that the following officers of his Catholic majesty, to wit: Marcos de Villiers, Bernardo Prieto, Louis Gayarre, Civilo Lesassier, Arnaldo Guillimard, Carlos de Villiers, Pedro de Vegas, and Mariano Latady, and who according to the said seventh article, ought to have withdrawn from the said ceded territory with the troops of his Catholic majesty, have without the permission of the existing authorities, contrary to the said seventh article, remained in this city and its vicinity; and whereas it has been made known to me, that the said officers acting in a distinct body, independent of, and disowning even a temporary allegiance to the government of the United States, as existing in the Floridas, have been engaged in stirring up disaffection thereto, and in sowing discontent in the minds of the good people of this said province; and whereas it appears that they are the authors of the following false, scandalous, and indecent publication:

"In speaking of col. Callava's appearance before general Jackson, H. B. ought to have stated, that none of the interrogatories and highly offensive accusations of the general were faithfully interpreted to col. Callava, any more than the replies in the latter to the former. It was therefore, out of the power of our chief, not knowing what was said of him, to make the auditory understand how innocent he was of the foul charges with which his unsullied honour was endeavoured to be stained.

"Such, in sum, are the observations we had to make on the statement of H. B. and we hope that he and the public will be convinced that we acted from no principle of pusillanimity; that if on the one hand, *we shuddered at the violent proceedings exercised against our superior*—we know also what was due to a government which is on the most friendly footing with our own. We are, &c.

THE SPANISH OFFICERS,
Resident in this place."

And whereas, the said publication is calculated to excite resistance to the existing government of the Floridas, and to disturb the harmony, peace, and good order of the same, as well as to weaken the allegiance enjoined by my proclamation, heretofore published, and entirely incompatible with any privileges which could have been extended to the said officers, even if permission had been expressly given them to remain in the said province, and under existing circumstances, a gross abuse of the lenity and indulgence heretofore extended to them.

This is, therefore, to make known to the said officers to withdraw themselves, as they ought heretofore to have done, from the Floridas, agreeably to the said seventh article, on or before the 3d day of October next; after which day, if they, or any of them, shall be found within the Floridas, all officers, civil and military, are hereby required to arrest and secure them, so that they may be brought before me, to be dealt with according to law, for the contempt and disobedience of this, my proclamation.

Given at Pensacola, this 29th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-sixth.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Governor of the Floridas, &c. &c. &c.

By the governor,
GEO. WALTON,
Secretary of West Florida.

Latest from St. Augustine.—Governor Worthington has found it necessary to have recourse to compulsive measures to obtain from the Spanish authorities at Augustine the public papers. After his arrival, the governor wrote to the Spanish Escrivano requesting a delivery of the papers, which was refused. Three commissioners were

then appointed to obtain these documents peaceably, if they could; if not to use force, the governor considering col. Coppinger, the late governor, and every other Spanish officer remaining since the cession, as private individuals only; and therefore held no correspondence with them. Receiving a letter from general Jackson directing possession to be taken of the public documents, the commissioners, attended by their clerks and the sheriff, entered the Escrivano's office, and in his presence, took peaceable possession of five boxes of papers; they went to the ex-governor's, and being admitted into the house, the sheriff kicked open the door of his office, and took possession of six other boxes of papers. Governor Worthington has appointed three persons versed in the Spanish and English languages to examine and list the papers, and separate the public from the private, in the presence of the commissioners; the ex-governor and Escrivano will also be invited to attend the investigation.

The Spanish officers are said to have behaved very well on the occasion; but to have protested against the whole proceeding.

Augustine, we are sorry to hear, is afflicted with a most fatal malignant sickness. The new residents from the north are the greatest sufferers.

TENNESSEE.

A committee of the Tennessee legislature has reported on "so much of the governor's message as relates to the pecuniary embarrassments of the citizens of the state, and the propriety of abolishing imprisonment for debt." They are decidedly opposed to a property law, on the ground that it would operate injuriously to the rights of creditors; that an inequality in valuations would probaly be productive of partiality and injustice; that, if such a law extended to lands and negroes only, it would be favoring one class of citizens more than another; and that, if it extended to every species of property, the expense of keeping and preserving it would frequently consume the value, leaving the debt unpaid. The committee insist on the right of the legislature to regulate the mode in which the payment of debts shall be enforced, and reserve the privilege of reporting further hereafter on the subjects referred to them. They concur with the governor in recommending the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except when there is reason to believe that the debtor has fraudulently concealed property from his creditors.

[It is gratifying to find that the sentiment is becoming general, that imprisonment of the body is no remedy for poverty. The property of a man ought to be liable for, and bound by, all his debts—imprisonment might be made the penalty of concealment or fraudulent conveyance of it; but the incarceration of the body is a remnant of feudal law wholly incompatible with any government founded on reason and recognizing the inalienable rights of freeman. Let us hope that the congress of the United States will set the example to the state legislatures, of reforming what appears to us to be a barbarous error in our statutes, and, contemporaneously with the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy, declare that, under the authority of the Union, there shall be no durance of the body but for crime.]

Nat. Intel.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 31.

HEALTH OF WILMINGTON.

Town Hall, Oct. 20, 1821.

The commissioners of the town have the pleasure to state, that the late prevailing fever has subsided; that the town is extremely healthy, and, that persons absent, may follow the example of their fellow citizens, who have already returned to their habitations, without the least apprehension.

By order,

THOMAS CALLENDER, *Town Clerk.*

Mail Robbery.—Thomas Haswell, deputy or assistant post-master, and merchant of Louisburg, was committed to the jail of this city on Monday last, on a charge of robbing the United States' Mail. It appears several packages of letters have miscarried between Petersburg and Raleigh within a few months, and by a plan concerted by Mr. Shore, post-master at Peter-burg, and Mr. Smith, post-master at this place, each of the intermediate post-offices were tested. It would, perhaps, be improper to go into a detail of all the circumstances until after the trial, which will probably take place the 12th of next month. Mr. Haswell was arrested in Fayetteville, by Lark Fox, Esq. mail contractor, assisted by John McRea, Esq. post-master at Fayetteville, who may truly be said to be a terror to all mail robbers, as he has arrested four or five in the course of a few years. *Raleigh Star.*

The public are cautioned against receiving counterfeit five dollar notes on the Bank of Cape Fear—four or five have been received in this place within a few days. They are believed to have been put in circulation by a negro trader, who passed through here a few days ago. *Ibid.*

Newbern October, 20th, 1821.

On Thursday night last, one of the centinels on guard at the jail in this town, observed some unknown person passing, as he thought, in a suspicious manner; after hailing three times, and having received no answer than "who are you?" he discharged his piece in the air. A second centinel seeing him approach, also hailed him, but receiving no answer, he inconsiderately fired his piece—simultaneous with the report of which, was heard the cries of the wounded, which, in the next moment, were found to proceed from Mr. JOHN S. CLEMENTS, of this town, who lay badly wounded, several buckshot having entered his body.—He died this morning at 1 o'clock, and has left a family and many acquaintances to lament his untimely death.

Among the passengers in the latest arrival at New York, from Liverpool, is the chevalier D'Anduago, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from his Catholic majesty the king of Spain to the United States.

General Vives, late minister to the United States from Spain, sailed from New York for Spain on Monday the 10th instant.

From the Norfolk Beacon, of Oct. 10.

We hear nothing of the fever now—no deaths and no new cases have occurred since Tuesday last, and should no sudden change take place in the temperature of the weather, our absent citizens will soon be welcomed to their homes again, and business resume its wonted animation.

New York, October 20.

We are glad to find that there was no truth in the account from Matanzas, published yesterday, relative to the horrible piraces upon the brig John Smith, and schr. Milo, both of Rhode Island. The brig arrived at Havana about the 1st inst. and the Milo at Bristol on the 14th ins. Neither of the vessels were molested by pirates, except that the latter was overhauled on her outward passage.

It is estimated that there are manufactured weekly about 1600, or yearly 83,200 yards of sattinets at the several factories in Hudson. Two persons carry on the business of weaving cotton goods to a considerable extent, in addition to many private looms. The carpet and table cloth manufactory of Mr. J. M. Knight is entitled to commendation and the patronage of the public. The weaving of table linen, to some extent, is carried on by the family of capt. Albertus Swain *Republican.*

It is stated in a Pittsburg paper, that that city four years ago had a population of 10,000, but that by the late census it is reduced to nearly 7000, with a reduction of business generally at the rate of 75 per cent.

The 12th of December is appointed by the governor of the state of New York, as a day of Prayer and Thanksgiving in that state.

By a late arrival at New York, information is brought, that admiral Brion, commander in chief of the Venezuelian navy, died at Curracoa on the 29th of last month.

Joseph Lancaster has published at Baltimore, the first number of a periodical work, entitled *The Friend of Man.*

An English paper says, Sir Walter Scott, Messrs. Crabbs, Southey, Milman, Heber, Wrangham, and other popular Poets of the day, are it is said, employed in framing Hymns and Pslams for the use of the Established Church of England. This, it is expected, will confer a character on our religious poetry, which it has long wanted.

St. Bartholomews was visited by a tremendous hurricane on the 9th ult. Of about 50 vessels that were at anchor in the harbour, one only was able to ride it out—many of them were ascertained to be lost, the others had not been seen or heard of.—Sixty or seventy houses were blown down, and about thirty lives lost.

Gale in the West Indies.

From the St. Christopher Gazette of September 15, 1821.

It is our painful duty to announce in this number the particulars of a most devastating hurricane, experienced here.

The loft in the yard of Dr. Amory was precipitated into the street; the stores belonging to Geo. M. Topshire, Esq. on the Bay, were levelled with the ground; several small houses in other parts of the town have been entirely destroyed, fences, trees, &c.—Every estate in the parish, as well as throughout the island, have received more or less injury. The canes in many places are laid flat, and crops of provisions destroyed.

In Bassaterre, 201 houses were blown down, 50 of which were levelled with the ground. Three droghers foundered and all on board perished. Nine persons were killed on shore.

Natural Bitumen.—We have received a phial of a fluid matter, which has the appearance of tar; and of which we have the following account:—"The well that produces this bitumen lies about 70 miles west of Cumberland Gap, in Wayne county, (Kentucky,) on the Big South Fork of Cumberland river; and throws up between three and four hundred gallons in twenty-four hours." The bitumen has not yet been analyzed, and of course its value not yet ascertained. *Richmond Enquirer.*

A labour saving Plough.—Mr. Gideon Davis, of Georgetown, D. C. makes barshare ploughs which are said to run one-third lighter than any other plough that is used. They are stocked without mortice or tenon, but with iron screw bolts, and are stronger and easier kept in order than ploughs in common use.

Baltimore, October 16.

Bellona Powder Mills.—Last evening, a little before sun-set, the stamping house of these mills upon Jones' Falls, seven miles from town, was blown up. How it happened we have not been able, as yet, to ascertain correctly. Five persons were severely wounded, three of whom died this morning; among these was Mr. Young, the superintendant of the works. The other damage is thought not to be very considerable. It is said this shocking accident was occasioned by the manager having taken an axe to drive a nail, from which a spark was elicited. Misfortunes of this nature have been uncommonly frequent at this establishment. *Patriot.*

Remarkable Longevity.—There is now living in the county of Culpepper, Virginia, a man by the name of Joseph Morress, who is upwards of *one hundred and twelve years of age!* Mr. M. is active and in good health, visits his neighbours, and is pleasing in conversation. His wife, who is also living, is in the *hundred and fifth year of her age!* They have been married *seventy-nine* years, and have had five children. [*Central Gaz.*

Savannah, October 2.

Somnambulism.—A boarder in the City Hotel, recently arrived from New York, on Saturday night during his sleep, rose from his bed, and threw himself from a window in the fourth story upon the pavement. He was taken up much bruised; but we understand without breaking a limb. The perpendicular height of the window from the street is upwards of thirty-five feet, and when all the circumstances are considered, it is really matter of astonishment that he was not killed on the spot. Such was the force with which he descended, that the impression of his heels is left on the flag stone, from which they have broken two entire pieces.

Portland (Maine,) Oct. 16.

The White Mountains appeared to us yesterday morning covered with snow, for the first time this season; the atmosphere was remarkably clear, and their appearance strikingly brilliant against the rising sun.

Winchester, October 13.

Slander.—On Tuesday last, came on for trial in the superior court of this county, the suit of *Mildred Thatcher* vs. *Thomas Buck and Ann his wife*, to recover damages for propagating a slanderous report. The counsel for the plaintiff represented her as young, beautiful, and accomplished; and the counsel for the defendant urged how hard it was for a man to pay for what his wife chose to speak, and that it was founded upon a most arrant fiction of the law, that the wife was under the *control* of her husband. Damages 1500 dollars. [*Communicated for the Republican.*

Baltimore, October 11.

George Foggleman vs. Anthony Noblet } Action in Baltimore county court for Seduction.

This was an action by Foggleman against Noblet for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. It is, we believe, the first case of this nature which has ever occurred in Baltimore county court.

The defendant kept a shop for the sale of ready made clothes—these were mostly manufactured by poor women. Here the plaintiff's wife repaired among the rest for the purpose of obtaining work—of course, she became in this way acquainted with Noblet. This intimacy with her increased from day to day till at last it ended in her seduction and final ruin. The seduction was proved by the most credible testimony. The defendant was a married man with a family of children—and the plaintiff was the father of four children. The moment he discovered the infidelity of his wife, he banished her from his house, and his family was broken up.

The jury, after hear all the testimony, listened to the arguments of counsel, and sitting nearly the whole of the day, retired to their rooms, and soon returned with a verdict "*for the plaintiff of two thousand five hundred dollars damages.*"

Bellefonte, Centre County, (Penn.) Oct. 17.

Distressing Accident.—On the 8th day of October, instant, *Judge Foster*, of M'Kean county, was shot, accidently, by his son. The circumstances relating to this melancholy event are as follows:—The son had left home for the purpose of hunting wolves: after he had been gone some time, the father went out for the same purpose. As is common among hunters, one of them set up an *howling*, after the manner of a wolf, and was answered by the other. Thy continued howling in this manner until they approached each other within a very short distance. The father had hid himself behind a log, placing brush upon his back to disguise himself, so that when the wolf, (as he supposed) came near enough to shoot, it would not be frightened away.—Having raised himself a little for that purpose, the son observing the motion, fired, taking the object fired at to be a wolf. The ball entered the right side of the neck and passed out at the left hip. The son, on finding what had happened, took off his coat and vest, placed them under his father's head, and started home for the purpose of getting aid; but his senses fled before he reached his father's residence; he became deranged and was found in that situation; not knowing, or having power, at that time, to relate the dreadful and heart-rending tale.

Albany, October 12.

Libaral Subscription.—The hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, in addition to his annual subscription of five hundred dollars, paid for the last three years, to the Albany county Agricultural Society, has renewed his subscription for the same sum, to be paid annually, for three years to come.

Great Charity.—It appears from official documents, that the sum collected the *last year* in London, for the distribution of Bibles and the propagation of the Gospel by Missionaries and others, exceeded *thirteen hundred thousand dollars!* [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Caldwell, Lake George, Guardian.

Drunkards.—By a law of the last session of the legislature, it is made the duty of the overseers of the poor in the several towns of this state, (New York) to forbid all dealers in spirituous liquors to a drunkard under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every offence. We have received the following notice, with a request from some of our most respectable citizens that it might be published. This is the first case that has come to our knowledge, and we wish the example might be followed up, until a drunkard shall not be found among us:

To all and every merchant, distiller, storekeeper, grocer, tavern keeper, or other dealer in spirituous liquors, in the town of Caldwell:

Please to take notice, that you are not to give or sell, under any pretence, spirituous liquors to *Samuel Crane*, jun. blacksmith, a drunkard.

NATHAN CRANDAL,
Overseer of the Poor.

Caldwell, Aug. 31, 1821.

Stains in Linen.—Stains occasioned by fruit, are readily removed from clothes, by wetting them, and placing them near lighted brimstone; a few matches will answer the purpose. The sulphurous gas extracts the stain.

Cure for Corns.—Roast a clove of garlic in hot ashes; apply it to the corn, and fasten it on with a piece of cloth, when going to bed; renew the application 2 or 3 times in 24 hours, and in 3 days the corn will disappear.

Newspapers.—We lately gave an account of the newspaper press in Great Britain which excited considerable interest on account of its magnitude. Great, however, as the circulation of papers in England must appear, it bears no comparison to that of France, in 1808. The *daily* sale of the *Moniteur*, was then 20,000; that of the *Journal de Paris*, 16,000; of the *Publiciste*, 14,000, of the *Journal des Debats*, 12,000; of the *Journal des Defensuer de la Patrie* 10,000; of the *Clef du Cabinet*, 6,000; and of the *Petits affiches*, 30,000.—This was while Napoleon Bonaparte had the reins of government. An account of the number of newspapers now published at Paris, would enable us to judge whether this liberty of the press had gained or lost since the restoration of the Bourbons. *Com. Adv.*

Honour among Thieves.—After the battle of Culloden, a reward of thirty thousand pounds was offered to any one who should discover or deliver up the young Pretender. He had then taken refuge with the Kennedies, two common thieves, who protected him with fidelity, robbed for his support, and often went in disguise to Inverness, to buy provisions for him. A considerable time afterwards, one of those men, who had resisted the temptation of thirty thousand pounds for a breach of fidelity, was hanged for stealing a cow of the value of *thirty shillings!*

DIED,

On Wednesday morning last, JOHN WITHERSPOON HUNTINGTON, infant son and only child of Mr. William Huntington, aged eleven months and nineteen days. As the dew-drop exhibits a momentary splendor ere it is exhaled by the morning sun: so the opening bloom and the smiles of infancy but excite our attachment, ere its pure spirit returns to the bright fountain from whence it emanated—leaving us to mourn over our blighted hopes, and to meditate on the evanescent nature of our earthly existence.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
October 24	58	73	76
25	55	65	66
26	55	64	69
27	59	71	74
28	62	70	72
29	62	74	77
30	63	75	76

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We would beg leave to inform those of our subscribers who are in arrears for the Hillsborough Recorder, that *we must have money.* In commencing this establishment and continuing it for near two years, we have necessarily incurred considerable expense, for the reimbursement of which we must look to our subscribers. A little reflection will show them the necessity of a compliance, *a punctual compliance*, with our terms. The payment of one dollar and a half every six months from our subscribers, would scarcely be felt by them, whilst it would enable us to deal justly with all men, and proceed with additional alacrity in the prosecution of our duties. But instead of this punctual payment, we have on our list many subscribers who have been in arrears for six and twelve months, nay, many who have not yet paid us any thing. Could we induce them to reflect a little, we should not in vain appeal to their justice, to their liberality; and to this important particular we must beg their attention. It is a matter so self-evident, that it is needless to repeat to them that *we must have money*—"PEACEABLY IF WE CAN—BUT FORCIBLY IF WE MUST!"

Sale of Valuable Property.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, on Monday the 12th of November next, at the plantation of Jeremiah Lea, deceased, situated on Stony creek, in Caswell county, all the

Stock, Crop, and Farming Utensils

of every description, belonging to the estate. And on the same day will be rented on the premises, all the land belonging to the estate, consisting of several good tenements.

On Wednesday and Thursday following, will be exposed to sale on the same terms, at his late residence in Milton, about

Thirty young and likely Negroes,

consisting of men, women and boys; among them is a first rate blacksmith, a good carpenter, and several very valuable female servants; the crop of corn, wheat and fodder, part of the household furniture, farming utensils And on the last day of the sale will be rented to the highest bidder, for the ensuing year, the *Milton Hotel*, together with all the improvements on the lot.

Benjamin Lea,
Executor.

Caswell, October 16, 1821. 90—2wp

Lost or Mislaid,

ON the third day of last March court, a note of hand for thirty dollars, drawn by William Newcomb in favour of Robert Smith, John Hastings witness. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, or paying it to any person but myself.

Thomas Durham.

Orange county, Oct. 27, 1821. 90—3wp

Hillsborough Academy.

☞ CONTRACTORS WANTED. ☜

THE committee appointed for the purpose are desirous to contract with a proper person or persons for the building of an Academy in the town of Hillsborough. The house will be of brick, and large enough to contain about 150 students. Proposals will be received until the first Monday in December next. Those wishing to contract will make their proposals in writing to the subscriber, with whom a plan of the building is deposited, which can be seen on application, and by whom the payments will be made known.

Jos. A. Woods, Sec'y.

October 31, 1821. 90—

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to give the above three insertions.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *Wm. N. PRATT & Co.* are requested to come forward and pay the same without delay, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection; and all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for payment, to

Wm. N. Pratt.

October 29, 1821. 90—2w

From the Village Record.

SALLY MUGGINS.

I'll be sixteen exactly the first day of May,
And I'm sure now that's old enough plenty;
But father and mother look sober, and say,
'Twill be time enough e'en when I'm twenty.

That's four years to wed, yet!—four fiddle-sticks' ends!
I would not for a trifle insure it—
Besides, if Tom says what he thinks and intends,
I believe he would never endure it.

Dick would not, at any rate; no, nor Bob Gray;
For I hardly know which pleads the stronger;
And in short, I don't know but I must run away,
If the fellows keep coaxing much longer.

But which shall I have? If I go off with Dick,
Bob will swear I was bound to have bless'd him;
And I would lay you my life Tom would caper and kick,
As if the Old Boy had possess'd him.

And suppose I take Tom, or take Bob—what's the good?
For the others will still cry out, Treason!
Poor souls! I would marry them all if I could;
But they know that's a thing not in reason.

Well, as sure as I am born now, how charming good luck!
They shall have a fair chance, nor need slur it;
The first one that asks me, I'm off in a crack,
And the rest may all blame themselves for it.

THE BIBLE.

The following lines are copied from a blank leef in an old family Bible:—

Ye sacred tomes, be my unerring guide,
Dove-hearted saints, an dprophets eagle eyed!
I scorn the mortal fop and ethic sage,
But drink in truth from your illumined page:
Like Moses' bush, each leaf divinely bright,
Where GOD invests Himself in milder light!
Taught by your doctrines, we devoutly rise;
Faith points the way, and hope unbars the skies.
You tune our passions, teach them how to roll,
And sink the body but to raise the soul;
To raise it, bear it to mysterious day,
Nor want an angel to direct the way. 1784

FEMALE POLICY;
OR THE MAD MERCER.

A TRUE TALE.

Those who declaim with the greatest vehemence against the excellency of woman's understanding, generally conclude their argument by an appeal to experience, which they think establishes the opinion, that when she falls from virtue, she exceeds man in the flagrancy of her crimes. But if this (should we even indulge them by granting what they might find it difficult to demonstrate) proves any thing, it is directly the reverse of what they allege it in support of as it certainly requires superior abilities to exceed at all.

The following instance of female address, though shown in a most unjustifiable cause, will prove this, and may divert by its circumstances even those who feel a just abhorrence of its motive.

A well dressed, good looking woman, went lately to a physician noted for his skill in curing the maladies of the mind, to whom she told a long and circumstantial story of her husband's being subject to an uncommon kind of madness, which affected him periodically, when he would utterly lose his memory so as to forget his nearest relations, and persist with the strongest obstinacy in any extravagant notion which might happen to possess his imagination at that time, though in every other respect, to all appearance, in his reason. She concluded her account with a flood of tears, and sharpened the doctor's attention by a handsome fee, who told her that he would consider the case with the greatest care, but that it was impossible for him to form a proper judgment so as to be able to prescribe, without seeing the patient.

To this her tender regard made many objections, particularly, because the very mention of doctor always heightened his madness, and to have recourse to any violent methods in his own house would expose him before his servants, which she could not bear to do, and he would never forgive, should they even prove successful; but these difficulties were all soon removed, by a proposal which she insensibly led the doctor to make of bringing him to his house, where no notice would be taken of any noise he might make, and all things were in readiness for whatever should appear necessary to be done. To this she consented, with seeming reluctance, and promised to try to decoy him upon some pretence to come next morning, as she had reason to apprehend that the fit was coming on him. The doctor accordingly promised to be at home, at the time appointed, and the lady at her departure, took care to secure the respect and attendance of his servants by her liberality.

Matters thus far settled she went the next morning, some time before the hour appointed with the doctor, to the shop of a noted silk-mercer, the natural complacency of whose temper, with other circumstances which will appear in the sequel, marked him out as a proper subject for her design. The morning being fine, she walked, attended by a footman in a genteel livery. Having looked curiously round the shop for some time, she told the mercer, that she was recommended to him by a person of distinction, one of his best customers, whom she named, to buy wedding clothes for a young lady of fortune in the country, with every other thing that might be necessary for the rest of the ladies of the family on the occasion, and pulling a letter of direction out of her pocket, chose them with fancy and judgment, to a very considerable amount, and then, while the mercer was making out the bill, ordered her footman to call a coach.

As soon as it came, she ordered the shopman to put the things into it, and turning to the mercer, told him that she was the wife of such a gentleman, naming the doctor, and desired that he would please to come home with her in the coach, where her husband would pay him. He accordingly waited on her without hesitation, as he knew by character that the doctor was a man of fortune, tho' he was absolutely unacquainted with himself and the circumstances of his family.

When the coach stopped at the doctor's, the lady's footman knocked with authority, and the door was opened by another exactly in the same livery with him, who remembering her liberality the day before, received her with the most obsequious respect. She went in without asking any questions, and showing the mercer into an outer parlor, with the easy air of mistress of the house, told him she would wait on him directly.

She then went to the doctor, whom she told with tears in her eys, that she had brought her husband with her, who had been so bad as that very morning having disowned all knowledge of her and every person in the family, and raised a great disturbance in the house of one of his neighbors, from whom he pretended to demand money on some imaginary account of dealing. She then intreated him to try all possible means for his recovery, advising him though to take care, that he had proper assistance at hand, as he was apt to be very outrageous, and then giving him another fee, she said she could not bear to be within hearing of him, much less see him, in thosn unhappy circumstances, but would go to a friend's in the neighborhood, and return to call for him in about an hour, when the operation might be over, and conjuring him not to use any harsh means, or put the dear man to any pain that could possibly be avoided, she went away.

The doctor then waited upon his patient, whom he found sitting very composedly, and after some general chat, asked him how he found himself this morning, and desired to feel his pulse. Though the mercer thought this something odd, he had accustomed himself to so much compliance, with his ready money customers, that he answered him civilly, and reached him his hand; nor had resolution or presence of mind perhaps to contradict the doctor, upon his telling him that it was absolutely necessary for him to lose some blood, but submitted quietly to the operation.

However, thinking he had no farther occasion for the doctor's advice, he thanked him very politely, and said, that he had a good deal of business to do that morning; he should be very much obliged to him to despatch him as soon as he could.

The doctor answered that he was glad to find him in so happy a state of mind, which promised a speedy cure, as it showed that his was not *original* madness; and then, without giving the other time to reply, he called to his man to bring in his cupping glasses, and apply them to the gentleman's head.

'To my head, sir!' exclaimed the mercer, in affright, 'cupping-glasses to my head! I do not understand you, sir; and desire that you will despatch me without any more of your advice or practice, which I neither want nor will submit to.' 'Poor gentleman!' answered the doctor, 'poor gentleman! I was in hopes you had a proper sense of your condition! Do not be alarmed, sir; though the operation is a little painful, it will soon be over; and there is not the least danger in it. Proceed, John; call in Thomas and Willam. If you struggle, sir, you will only add to your pain, and compel us to tie you down. You shall see, sir, that I will despatch you directly.'

'Despatch me, sir!' replied the poor man, almost frightened out of his wits indeed, at the sight of three or four ill looking fellows with the instruments of torture ready; 'despatch me, sir! pray do, by paying me my money; here is the bill, sir, and give me leave to tell you, I am not accustomed to such usage.' 'Aye, poor man, it is just so, just as she told me,' returned the doctor—'and so, sir, you want your money? Make haste, Thomas. And pray, sir, will you please to tell me how much, and for what I am indebted to you?' 'For what, sir! for the goods your wife got this morning! Here is the bill, sir.' 'Poor man, 'tis just so: My wife, sir? William, fetch the straight waistcoat—I do not like his looks. Pray, sir, who is my wife?' 'Why, sir, the lady who brought me here.' 'My wife, is she? Pray, sir, is she not your wife?' 'Sir, I do not understand you!' 'I suppose not, sir, at present, but you'll remember better by and-by. How exactly she described his case! I do not wonder at her saying he was very bad.'

By this time the doctor's people had laid hold on the poor mercer, and in spite of his roaring and struggling, clapped half a score of cups on his head. The pain thereof made him mad indeed, so that making a desperate effort, as he was a very strong man, he burst from his persecutors, and rushed into the street, with all the cups sticking on his head.

Such a sight instantly drew a mob about him, whom he entreated in vain to protect him, and assist his escape, asserting his sanity, and exclaiming against the usage he had received—but they only laughed at the ridiculous figure he made, and helped the doctor's men to overpower him, who were just dragging him back to his torture, when fortunately a gentleman, with whom he was acquainted, happened to go by, who, suppriscd to see him in that condition, on being told the reason, soon undeceived the doctor, and relieved his patient.

The discovery however was far from being pleasing to either, as it showed them the whole deceit of the woman who had passed on each for the wife of the other. Their first care was to send in pursuit of her; but she had planned her schemes so well as to elude all enquiries. This heightened the difficulties in which they were already embroiled, and made the mercer inexorable in his demand of reparation for the treat ment he had received; to satisfy which, and avoid the expense, vexation and ridicule of a law-suit, the doctor was by the mediation of friends, at length prevailed upon to pay for the goods, and so divide the loss, he suffering that of the money, and the mercer receiving no other satisfaction for his personal damages, but the payment of his bill.

"ECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE."

About 70 years ago a small volume was published in England, under the title of the '*Economy of Human Life.*' Its eloquence is very powerful, and all its energies are directed to the improvement of the moral duties of man, and to teach him humbly but fervently to adore the Creator of the world. The author of this volume is not known.—Hundreds of thousands of them have been published. It is said to be a translation from some ancient Chinese manuscript, but is believed to have been written in England. It does not any where touch upon the superstitions of the Chinese, yet the author has avoided any allusion to the truths of revealed religion. To teach man that it is his duty to bow down before the footstool of the Almighty, and perform his duty to society, are the great objects of the book. Those who are familiar with the Book of Job, the Prophecies of Isaiah, and the Book of Psalms, will be quite certain that the author of the Economy of Human Life was well read in the Bible. That our readers may judge for themselves, we submit some extracts. *Dem. Press.*

INTRODUCTION.

Bow down your heads unto the dust, O ye inhabitants of the earth! be silent and receive with reverence, instruction from on high.

Wheresoever the sun doth shine, wheresoever the wind doth blow, wheresoever there is an ear to hear, and a mind to conceive; there let the precepts of life be made known, let the maxims of truth be honored and obeyed.

All things proceed from God. His power is unbounded: His wisdom is from eternity, and his goodness endureth forever.

He sitteth on his thone in the centre, and the breath of his wisdom giveth life to the world.

He toucheth the stars with his finger, and they run their course rejoicing.

On the wings of the wind he walketh abroad, and performeth his will through all the regions of unlimited space.

Order, and grace, and beauty, sping from his head.

The voice of wisdom speaketh in all his works; but the human understanding comprehendeth it not.

The shadow of knowledge passeth over the mind of man as a dream; he seeth in the dark, he reasoneth, and is deceived.

But the wisdom of God is as the light of Heaven; he reasoneth not; his mind is the fountain of truth.

Justice and mercy wait before his throne, benevolence and love enlighten his countenance forever.

Who is like unto the Lord in glory? Who in power shall contend with the Almighty? Hath he any equal in wisdom? Can any goodness be compared unto him?

He it is, O man! who hath created thee! thy station on earth is fixed by his appointment; the powers of thy mind are the gifts of his goodness; the wonders of thy frame are the work of his hand.

Hear then his voice, for it is gracious; and he that obeyeth shall establish his soul in peace.

CONSIDERATION.

Commune with thyself, O man! and consider wherefore thou wert made.

Contemplate thy powers; contemplate thy wants, and thy connexions; so shalt thou discover the duties of life, and be directed in all thy ways.

Proceed not to speak, or to act, before thou hast weighed thy words, and examine the tendency of every step thou shalt take; so shall disgrace fly far from thee, and in thy house shall shame be a stranger; repentance shall not visit thee, nor sorrow dwell on thy cheek.

The thoughtless man bridleth not his tongue; he speaketh at random, and is entangled in the foolishness of his own words.

As one that runneth in haste and leapeth over a fence, may fall into a pit on the other side which he does not see; so is the man that plungeth suddenly into an action, before he hath considered the consequences thereof. Heaken, therefore, unto the voice of consideration. Her words are the words of wisdom, and her paths shall lead thee to safety and truth.

APPLICATION.

Since the days that are passed are gone forever, and those that are to come may not come to thee; it behoveth thee, O man! to enjoy the present time without regretting the loss of that which is past, or too much depending on that which is to come.

This instant is thine, the next is in the womb of futurity, and thou knowest not what it may bring forth.

Whatsoever thou resolvest to do, do it quickly. Defer not till the evening what the morning may accomplish.

Idleness is the parent of want, and of pain; but the labor of virtue bringeth forth pleasure.

The hand of diligence defeateth want, prosperity and success are the industrious man's attendants.

Who is he that hath acquired wealth, that hath risen to power, that hath clothed himself with honor, that is spoken of in the city with praise, and that standeth before the king in his council? even he that hath shut out idleness from his house; and hath said unto sloth thou art mine enemy.

He riseth up early, and lieth down late; he exerciseth his mind with contemplation, and his body with action; and preserveth the health of both.

The slothful man is a burden to himself, his hours hang heavy on his head; he loitereth about and knoweth not what he would do.

His days pass away like the shadow of a cloud, and he leaveth behind him no mark of remembrance.

His body is diseased for want of exercise: he wisheth for action, but hath not power to move; his mind is in darkness; his thoughts are confused; he longeth for knowledge, but he hath no application.

He would eat of the almond, but hateth the trouble of breaking its shell.

His house is in disorder, his servants are wasteful and riotous, and he runneth on towards ruin:—He seeth it with his eyes; he heareth it with his ears; he shaketh his head, and wisheth, but hath no resolution, till ruin cometh upon him like a whirlwind, and shame and repentance descend with him to the grave.

But when thou art bidden, go and sit in the lowest room.—*Luke* xiv. 10.

Christianity is the best bred religion in the world, although the manners of some of its most rigid professors seem to contradict this assertion. There is not a single quality required in the composition of a true Christian, which is not equally requisite in the character of a well bred man; nor a single deviation from politeness, which does not, under the Christian law, become a crime, because it tends to defeat the two great objects of that holy institution, which are to promote peace and good-will on earth, and to qualify us for the kingdom of heaven.

Many were the lessons by which Christ endeavoured to intuse this amiable virtue into the minds of his disciples; in the command before us he forbids every insolent attempt to precedence, as equally adverse to Christianity as to good manners, as it denotes a proud heart and high spirit, inconsistent with the humble precepts of that religion. He says, "Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain,' that is, in the intercourses of social life, be ready to comply with every innocent proposal, and in every office of civility perform twice as much, as is either required or expected.—This, therefore, is Christianity, as well as politeness.—Again he says, "Whosoever shall be angry with his brother, without a cause,' (that is, shall enter into violent, angry, and peevish disputes, about nothing,) "shall be in danger of the judgment (or displeasure of God:] but whosoever shall say to his brother, Thou fool! shall be in danger of hell-fire; that is, Who shall make use of such opprobrious and affronting expressions as may provoke retaliation or resentment, which may end in violence and bloodshed, is answerable for the consequences, and therefore shall be in danger of the severest punishment. —Thus we see, that every virtue enjoined by Christianity as a duty, is recommended by politeness as an accomplishment. Gentleness, humility, deference, affability, and a readiness to assist and serve on all occasions, are as necessary in the composition of a true Christian as in that of a well-bred man; passion, moroseness, peevishness, and supercilious self sufficiency, are equally repugnant to the characters of both:—who differ in this only, that the true Christian really is what the well-bred man but pretends to be, and would be still better bred if he was.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Camp Meeting at Hawfields Meeting house, on Saturday night the 14th instant, a Sorrel Mare, mane and tail of a light colour, about five feet two inches high, five years old last spring; a white spot in her forehead about the size of a dollar; had on a plated bit snaffle bridle and martingale, a saddle with plated stirrup irons, behind which was tied a light drab coloured great coat with a large cape, lined with green baze. A store was broken open about 10miles from the meetinghouse on Saturday evening, and a person by the name of John Moore, is missing, and is supposed to have taken the mare. He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, of rather a dark complexion; a large head of hair, very black; large whiskers; and a ring worm all round his face, dark eyes. Had on when he left here very ragged clothing; and took with him a pair of cassimere pantaloons of a gray colour, large legs; and two coats, one a mixt cloth, tolerably well worn, and the other a blue bombazette long tailed coat, half worn. No other clothing recollected. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said mare to the subscriber, or give information so that she may be obtained.

James Strayhorn,
Five miles east of Hillsborough.
Orange county, Oct. 19. 89—3w

☞ The editors of the Western Carolinian will please give the above three insertions, and forward their account to this office.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
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